

Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1829.

[VOL. X. NO. 476.]

TERMS.—At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, the price of the paper, as the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:
Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all bills are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

New and Cheap Goods.
THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he is now receiving from Philadelphia and New York,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF THE CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS.
He has ever had. Having been selected with great care, by himself, and bought for cash, he feels perfectly confident, that for like patterns and equal qualities, he cannot be undersold by any other house in the place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. His assortment comprises almost every article usually kept in Stores.
MICHAEL BROWN.
Salisbury, July 6th, 1829. 3m85

Goods at Auction.
I WILL expose to Auction, the balance of the Stock of Goods of E. Allemon, on the 13th and 14th of August, 1829,—the day of the Election.
R. H. ALEXANDER, Trustee.
Salisbury, June 13th, 1829. 9t79.

DANIEL H. CRESS.
HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of
Spring and Summer GOODS;
Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Boiling Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets, and every article usually asked for in stores.

His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for cash; and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
Salisbury, June 24, 1829. 70

Fresh Goods, Cheap Goods!
THE subscriber is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a large assortment of
Spring and Summer GOODS, HARDWARE, AND GROCERIES;
containing almost every article usually to be found in Stores,—bought for cash, and selected by himself, with care, in Philadelphia and New York.
The Public are assured they will find a full supply, and as low for cash as any in the place, or otherwise, on accommodating terms. They are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.
JOHN MURPHY.
May, 9, 1829. 1277

Fresh Groceries.
JUST received, and for sale, low for cash or prompt payment.
40 bags Coffee
20 barrels Sugar
500 lbs. Loaf do.
500 bshls. Liverpool Salt
8 hds. Molasses
3 tierces Rice
1 pipe Old T. Wine
1000 lbs. plough Moulds
Litch Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.
JOHN MURPHY.
Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 6t76

BARTER.
WISKEY, Wax,
Tallow, Hides,
Shoe thread, Fat Cattle,
Corn, Oats,
Live Rattle Snakes, or Cash,
Will be taken in exchange for
Sugar, Coffee,
Shots, Powder,
Lead, Iron,
Nails, Nails,
Molasses, Paper,
Soap, Paper,
Tea, Indigo, or cash.
Liberty Hill, S. C. J. GARRICK.
June 1st, 1829. 3m83

Negroes Wanted.
WANTED to purchase, 25 or 30 NEGROES, for which a liberal price will be given, in cash. I can at all times be found, in Salisbury, at E. Allemon's Mansion Hotel. Any person wishing to sell, to whom it may be convenient to make application, can direct a few lines to me, at Salisbury, N. C. and they will be attended to.
JOSIAH HUIE.
Salisbury, June 23d, 1829. 73

SHERIFFS DEEDS.
FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition expensis, for sale at this office:

20,000 Acres of LAND FOR SALE.

LYING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the Gold Region of North-Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1795; consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. Gold has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.
Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 71

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation, with four miles of Salisbury, on both sides of the Beatties Ford road, recently owned and occupied by Mr. George Locke; on which there is a large, new and commodious dwelling-house, with all the necessary out-houses. There is only about 50 acres of this land under cultivation; two-thirds of the tract is as good upland as any in the neighborhood, with a good portion of best kind of swamp land, for either grass or grain.—It is in the midst of a hospitable and social neighborhood. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, in the neighborhood.
JOHN LOCKE, Sen'r.
May 23d, 1829. 68

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE AERONAUT.

WILL stand this season in the counties of Rowan and Cabarrus: commencing the week in Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; in the town of Concord on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see handbills.
STEPHEN L. FERRAND, CHARLES L. BOWERS.
Feb. 12th, 1829. [54. 1st Aug.]

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.
THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of
Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods, their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.
All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. **ROBT. WYNNE.**
Salisbury, March 30, 1829. 20

N. B. I have recently employed an excellent workman, who will in future be constantly in my Shop; so that those disposed to patronize me, in my line of business, need be under no apprehension, in consequence of my occasional absence.
R. WYNNE.

LAND for SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, a tract of Wood-Land, containing about 700 acres, in the county of Montgomery, situated on the west side of the Yadkin River, on the great road leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville, about 25 miles from the former place, and four west of Kirk's Ferry. From three to four hundred acres of this land is very fertile, well adapted to the culture of Cotton, Tobacco, Corn, and the various other grains; on which there are several springs of excellent water, with a beautiful situation on the road side for a family residence. This land is situated in the midst of the Gold Region; and on its surface has been found, by a very superficial examination, several particles of the precious metal. It is also believed that this tract of land affords a very eligible situation for a Mercantile establishment. Persons wishing to ascertain the quality or price, are requested to inquire of Mr. Mark Jones, near the premises; or the subscriber, at Dockery's Store, Richmond county, N. Carolina.
ALFRED DOCKERY.
June 28, 1829. 3t76

CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Patent Office, June 29, 1829.
ALL persons having business with the Patent Office, are requested to direct their communications directly to the Superintendent of that office, instead of the Secretary of State, the latter mode being attended with considerable inconvenience, and sometimes risk. All such communications are free of postage, and will receive immediate attention.
476 JOHN D. CRAIG, Superintendent.

BONAPARTE'S FAMILY.

The following particulars of the Bonaparte family have been collected from various sources, with considerable care, and so far as they go, are believed to be substantially correct.

CHARLES BONAPARTE.
The father of Napoleon, was a lawyer of considerable eminence in the island of Corsica, and died in 1795, at the age of 40 years. Eight children survived him, viz: Joseph, Napoleon, Caroline, Lucien, Eliza, Louis, Pauline and Jerome.

LETITIA ROMILINI.
Napoleon's mother, was a woman of great beauty, and possessed extraordinary firmness of character. Madame Mere as she is called) spends her winter at Rome and her summer at Albano. She is constantly occupied in works of piety, charity, and benevolence, and leads a very retired life. Strangers are seldom admitted to her society, only her brother, Cardinal Fesch, pays her daily visits. The Cardinal employs the remainder of his time in the performance of the duties of his office and holy functions. Neither of them possesses more than a middling fortune. Madame has bestowed a great portion of her's upon her family and the poor: and the Cardinal is dependant on the allowance of the Pope, and the sale of his gallery of pictures, which he parts with one by one.

JOSEPH.
Ex-King of Spain and the Indies, (Count Surveilliers) is a man of talents and excellent character and exerted himself very much at the first taking of Paris by the Allies. In 1794 he was married to Maria Julia, aged 22 years, and in 1812 had two daughters. He now resides near Burlington, New Jersey, much esteemed by all who know him. He owns 150,000 acres of land in the northern part of the State of New-York, (Jefferson county) which he purchased of M. Le Ray Chaumont. His eldest daughter Zenaide, has married his nephew, Prince Musignono (the son of Lucien) and his youngest daughter, Charlotte, married another of his nephews, Charles, the son of Louis, Ex King of Holland. Both of these young couples have left America and settled at Florence, in order to be nearer their mother, the Countess Surveilliers.

NAPOLEON.
married to Josephine Bräunharnois, a Circassian widow and daughter of a St. Domingo planter. She was an accomplished lady. At the time of her marriage: (1796) to Napoleon, she had three children; Eugene, Francis, and Hortensia. In 1810 she was repudiated by Napoleon, who soon after married Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis, Emperor of Austria. By Maria Louisa he had a son, who was born March 20, 1810; he was banished to Elba in 1814 and to St. Helena in 1815, where he died in 1821, aged 52 years.

CAROLINE.

Was the wife of Joachim Murat, King of Naples and admiral of the French empire, by whom she had two sons and three daughters. The two sons Achille and Charles Louis Napoleon Murat, are settled in the territory of Florida. Her eldest daughter married the Marchese Popoli, a nobleman of Bologna, and her youngest Count Rasponi. After the fall of Napoleon, and Murat's expulsion from the throne of Naples she and her husband moved to the Austrian States. After Murat's flight and assassination, (which latter event happened in 1815, on one of the Sicilian Islands,) she resided in great pomp, in the lordship of Ort, but finally removed to Rome.

LUCIEN.

Was distinguished as an orator and republican in the council of 500, of which he was President on the 18th Brumaire, and declared it dissolved. His ambition and talents were scarcely inferior to those of Napoleon, and he was the most efficient agent in the appointment of his brother chief consul. He, however, disapproved of the destruction of the republic, and would not part from his beautiful and affectionate wife to further and promote the views of Napoleon.

He therefore displeased him and was not restored to his favor till after his return from Elba. He refused the throne of Spain which was offered to him. He wrote an epic poem on Charlemagne. The Prince de Canino has this long time resided at Rome, and the property from which he derives his title. In the year 1827, he and his family inherited the small town of Sinigaglia, near Ancona. He has lost the greatest part of his fortune by unsuccessful speculations, and sold even his palace at Rome, to his brother, the Prince de Montfort, (Jerome.) One of his daughters, (the same whose hand King Ferdinand of Spain solicited when Prince of Austria) married Prince Gabrieli; another married Lord

Stuart. His son Charles Lucien Bonaparte, the author of the continuation of Wilson's Ornithology lives in the United States. His son Paul was accidentally killed on board of the Greek frigate Hellas, in 1827.

ELIZA.
Grand Duchess of Tuscany, a woman of powerful intellect and masculine character, and had many admirers. She was married to Felix, Prince of Lucca, and had one daughter. She died at Trieste in 1820, aged 49 years. She was very lively and witty, and said to bear the strongest resemblance to Napoleon.

LOUIS.
King of Holland, married Hortensia Beauharnois, daughter of Napoleon's first wife. He was a man of unpretended worth and abdicated his throne in favor of his son, rather than oppress his subjects. He had purchased out of his private fortune, several estates in Holland, chiefly in the vicinity of Harlem; but after the fall of Napoleon, these were sequestered, and never restored to them. His consort, Hortensia, passes the winter at Rome, and for some time past, she was in the habit of spending part of the year at her beautiful country seat at Aremburg, on the banks of the Bovenses (the Lacus Lamanus), in Switzerland.

PAULINE.
Was first married to Le Clerc, commander in Chief of the Expedition to St. Domingo, where he died of the yellow fever. She subsequently married Prince Borghese, Duke of Gualata. She was Napoleon's favorite sister, and was the most beautiful woman in France and perhaps in Europe. She visited Napoleon while at Elba and assisted him in his escape. In 1825, Pauline died, immensely rich—among other bequests, gave 20,000 francs to the son of Jerome by his first wife. Prince Borghese is now a wanderer in France or England.

JEROME.
Was first married to Miss Patterson of Baltimore, (Md.) a lady of beauty and accomplishments, and by this marriage incurred the displeasure of Napoleon. By the incessant importunities of his brother he at length married the Princess Royal of Wurtemberg. After his brother's fall, he lived a while at Trieste, afterwards near Vienna, and finally settled at Rome. His union with the niece of the Emperor of Russia, renders his house the rendezvous of the North who visit Italy. He had one son by his first wife.

EUGENE BEAUHARNOIS.

Viceroy of Italy, &c. and son of the first wife of Napoleon, married the Princess Augustine Amelia, of Bavaria, and had one son and two daughters. He was a man of talents, probity and honor, and great military skill. Being a particular favorite of Napoleon, he rewarded him with the highest military promotions. After the restoration of Louis and the abdication of Napoleon, he retired to private life and lived at Munich, the capital of Bavaria. His income was \$2,500,000 a year. He died in 1823, universally lamented.

Napoleon's Son.—In a description of Vienna, in the May number of the New Monthly Magazine, we find the following notice of the Duke of Reichstadt.

This universal sobriety of tongue, which must be attributed to the iron despotism of the police, is said to have been maintained in a most unparalleled manner throughout the education of the young Duke of Reichstadt, the son—not heir, but representative, of Napoleon. It is generally believed that his studies in modern history have not been permitted to extend beyond the period of the French Revolution; that his father has even been represented to him as the obscure usurper, not as the elected Emperor of France. Residing in a wing of the Imperial palace, appearing only at a few Court balls, the theatres, and public promenades, and then under the closely vigilant observation of his Governor Count Dietrichstein, it is true that he is excluded from all dangerous access; but I have seen him riding through the streets placarded on every side with "Scott's Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," and the quick animation of his lively eye assures me that those startling words cannot have been lost upon his curiosity; if forbidden to read, a young man of eighteen years' assurance, cannot be restrained from questioning. The word assurance however applies itself very ill to the Duke of Reichstadt. Gentle and graceful, and very delicate in appearance, he has nothing of the bold eagle of France in his demeanor. A first glance at his pale countenance yields only a mortifying perception of the Austrian contraction of his contour, and of the disfigurement of his high narrow forehead; while of his father he retains but the worst attributes; the saturnine air. But

after a repeated scrutiny, after watching the varying expression of his face, during the representation of some of Schiller's spirit-stirring plays—of Tell, for instance, and Wallenstein—I could not help feeling persuaded that young Napoleon would have made but an indifferent Cardinal—the vocation to which he is said to have been formerly devoted. So gay and animated is his real disposition, that he is sent for whenever his illustrious grand-sire becomes tired of feeding his pigeons and scraping his violoncello, in order to dispel the ennui, the evil spirit of the Imperial Saul! While by his attendants, and all who have been in personal relation with him, the young Duke is truly and fervently beloved.

New Oil.—The Louisville (Ken.) Advertiser gives an account of a singular and most valuable discovery which was lately made in Cumberland county, in boring through rock for salt water. At the depth of about 130 feet a fountain of Petroleum or volatile oil was struck, and when the auger was withdrawn the oil rushed up twelve or fourteen feet above the surface of the earth. It was believed that about 75 gallons were discharged per minute, forming quite a bold stream from the place to the Cumberland river. On trial it ignited freely, and gave a light of equal brilliancy with gas. This is the substance of which British oil is manufactured, and may no doubt be made a valuable article of trade, should the stream continue for any length of time. Salt water has also been found in the vicinity.

LITTLE AND GREAT VILLAINS.

Let a poor starving out-of-elbows rascal pick a gentleman's pocket of a half-worn eighteen penny hankerchief, and the pump, or the treadmill, or the hulks, are all too little for him. If, aspiring to something higher, the thief shall break a pane in the Earl of Walslow's wealth's pantry window, insinuate himself through the aperture, and abstract from the shelf "where they had been but an hour before carefully deposited by his Lordship's butler," five silver tea spoons, value 11. 3s. 4d. the whole world of London and of Bow-street will be amazed at an atrocity for which nothing but a stout halibut-iron and hemo—can possibly to Stephenson's figure in a suit of the newest cut, with a gold watch and a diamond ring—let him inhabit a fine house, keep a carriage with a pair of greys, and give venison and claret to fiddlers, painters, and small wits—let him, by virtue of these elegant exterior, rob the aged of their savings, the young of their dower, pluck the shield from the widow and the stay from the orphan—cheat every friend that possesses the materials of being cheated—beggar five hundred families—and then withdraw beyond the Atlantic, instead of being pursued by the expectations, he shall be followed by the pity of the million, and a hundred good reasons invented for the pollution of his villainy. *London Spect.*

A singular Glutton.—Cousins Demery, aged twenty-one, when a prisoner of war at Liverpool, consumed, in one day, sixteen pounds of meat; namely, four pounds of raw cows' tender, ten pounds of raw beef, two pounds of tallow candles, besides drinking five bottles of porter; although he was allowed the daily ration of ten men, he was not satisfied. In one year he ate one hundred and seventy cats dead and alive. *Athenaeum.*

MAXIMS.

Every man has just as much vanity as he wants understanding.

Indulged passions are like convulsive fits, which, though they seem for a moment to make us stronger, leave us much the weaker afterwards.

A man who is desperately in love with himself, has few rivals.

Economy is a poor man's revenue: extravagance a rich man's ruin.

Fools relish fulsome flattery as gluttons relish fat meat.

Contentment is a pearl of great price; and whoever procures it at the expense of ten thousand desires, makes a wise and happy purchase.

If you sometimes say less than you are thought to know, you shall at another time be thought to know more than you say.

17th. Hugh Johnston; To the memory of *De Witt Clinton*; his honor and character a pattern to succeeding ages. 3 cheers.

John. E. Osborn, John C. Calhoun, the cool and deliberate, yet penetrating statesman; his forbearance and modesty entitle him to a seat in the Presidential chair. 3 cheers.

19th. J. Deaver; The Reader and Orator of the day. 3 cheers.

20th. G. S. Moody; Jacksonians, fill again the cup; Drink to the great and good, Who nobly for his country fought, And firm old Hickory stood. 3 cheers.

21st. Reuben Deaver: May the people of our free and United States, lay aside all party spirit, and, as it were, link hand in hand, in a brotherly manner, while they protect the staff of our liberty that was bought with the blood of our forefathers. 3 cheers.

22d. J. R. Cooper: The American Star; the most splendid that ever graced either hemisphere. 3 cheers.

N. G. Howell: Success to America, and the President therein. 3 cheers.

24th. Wm. Johnston: The Heroes of the late and Revolutionary wars; the establishers and defenders of our liberties—the first in danger, as the first in fame. 3 cheers.

25th. Wm. Oliver: George McDuffie; his mind as rich as the mines of Carolina, his principles as pure as the Gold. 3 cheers.

26th. Daniel Coleman: The people of Haywood county, may they be as prosperous as they are liberal. 3 cheers.

27th. J. B. Finley; Gen. A. Jackson; may his latter days be prosperous as his former days have been glorious. 3 cheers.

Union Emigrant Society.—Officers: Dr. Wm. J. McNeven, President; George Chance, Charles Greabe, Vice Presidents; Denis McCarthy, Treasurer; Wm. Denman, Thos. O'Connor, Secretaries. Emigrants, in any part of the United States, who need advice or assistance, can receive it on application, personally or by letter, to the society, No. 68 Mott street, city of New York. Some further information in relation to this society, will be found in an article in another part of this week's Carolinian.

The Farmers Bank of Virginia has declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. for the last six months.

A clerk in the office of the Register of the U. S. treasury, by the name of Lewis S. Schaffly, from Pennsylvania, was recently drowned in the Potomac river. His place was filled, by giving the appointment to a Mr. Evans, a Methodist preacher.

"Devil Worship."—Mr. Greene, late editor of the Boston Statesman, having been appointed Post Master of that city, was complimented, on his retiring, with a public dinner by his brother editors of Boston, all parties uniting. On noticing this, an envious Adams paper calls it Devil worshiping—alleging that the dinner was not given to Mr. Greene "out of real respect, but to avert the mischief he has it in his power to do them as post-master—as some nations worship evil spirits, to mitigate or appease their wrath." This would be a vile slander on all concerned, were it not that the abuse of that party is a letter of recommendation, in the estimation of all decent politicians.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun has been nominated by a Pennsylvania paper, as a candidate for the next Presidency.

And the Hon. Martin Van Buren has been nominated by the Alabama Sentinel, for the same situation.

We are sorry to see indiscreet editors thus early agitating the subject of who shall be Gen. Jackson's successor, when the probability is that he will serve eight years. We suspect neither of those distinguished citizens would wish their names unreasonably obtruded on the public—we have reason to know the latter does not.

The Crops. Our harvest is finished: as heretofore mentioned, the wheat turns out about half an average crop; the bearded, or red wheat, has generally yielded pretty well; but some of the spring wheat, will barely compensate the farmer for cutting it—all of it is bad. A correspondent in Rutherford county, remarks: "We have been greatly injured in this part of the country, by the late freshets, the waters overflowing the low grounds. Wheat was hardly worth cutting, being ruined by the heavy rains in the spring." Oats, generally, are very good: their growth was most luxuriant; in many fields they were so badly beaten down by the rains that it became necessary to use a scythe, instead of a cradle, to cut them.

Cotton and Corn, have had a very rapid growth; and, in general, look remarkably well. In much of the low ground, however, where the fields were for a long time flooded, the crop looks quite unpromising. And we are sorry to perceive, that with some of our farmers who pitched their crops pretty largely, the grass and weeds have got the mastery: we have heard of one gentleman being obliged to abandon 20 acres, or more, and surrender to the grass: others have been obliged to turn out less quantities.

But upon the whole, the labors of the husbandman will be plentifully crowned with the fruits of the earth; and he has cause to be grateful to the God of Nature for these and innumerable other blessings, which have been vouchsafed to him this season.

More Gold Mines.—A citizen of Iredell county, informs us, under date of the 4th inst. that there have been recent discoveries of Gold in a number of places in that county, and that companies are forming with the view of working them on an extensive scale. He is of the opinion that the mines in Iredell will prove as rich and extensive as any hitherto discovered; and expresses a patriotic hope that gold may be found sufficiently plentiful to enable that county to contribute its due proportion towards accomplishing, in the course of the first four years of our present happy administration, a most desirable object—to wit, paying off the National Debt. From Rutherford county, a friend writes, 9th inst. that "Gold is found in almost every water course, and promises to be as plentiful as in Burke. Some of our people have commenced washing for the precious metal, and more will

go into the business as soon as they are done with their crops: so that we shall soon ascertain the value of our auriferous soil."

COM. PORTER.

The New Orleans Argus of 15th June, contains the following account of a diabolical attempt by a Banditti in Mexico, to assassinate Com. Porter. It will be seen that our countryman, the hero of Valparaiso, still maintains his chivalric intrepidity, which no odds in his combatants ever daunted.

"Capt. Miner, of the Lavinia, reports, that an attempt had been made to assassinate Com. Porter. He had been ordered to the city of Mexico, and on his way thither, in company with a gentleman from New York and attended by two servants, when about forty leagues from Vera Cruz, he was attacked by a party of nine horsemen: two of them had advanced to within a short distance of him, when he turned and discovered their intentions—he instantly wheeled and shot one of them, who turned out to be the leader; drew his sword, and struck off the hand of the other who had engaged him. The rest seeing their leader fall, fled. The chief of the band, it is said, is the very man from whom the Commodore procured horses for his journey."

Toasts drunk at Raleigh.—By Gov. Owen: Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. By William Boylan.—Martin Van Buren, the able and patriotic Statesman.

By Gen. Iredell.—John C. Calhoun, Carolina's favorite son—the man of genius, the scholar, the pure patriot and accomplished statesman.

By Dr. Rufus Haywood.—John Branch North Carolina's son: As a Cabinet officer, firm and intelligent, a sincere and devoted friend. Like her gold, his principles will remain unaltered by change of climate.

Case of Doctor Watkins.—The readers of public journals, and those who take an interest in the honest administration of public affairs, are disgusted at the quibbling attempts to screen a public officer, against whom well founded charges of peculation have been preferred. Mr. Southard has appeared before the grand jury at Washington, and on his testimony a new indictment has been found, which charges Dr. Watkins with having fraudulently and deceitfully applied to the Secretary of the Navy to make certain requisitions for the public service, which money the said Dr. Watkins appropriated to his own use. What may become of this indictment, upon a new argument of demurrer, is difficult to say: but as the coalition is determined to protect their officers under any contingency, it is better, perhaps, to dismiss further proceedings, and charge the amount abducted to profit and loss. When the laws cannot be made to reach a peculating functionary, they had better not be acted upon at all.

Had Mr. Adams been re-elected, it is said and believed that this man was to have been Treasurer or Postmaster General. What would then have been the fate of our country? The people of the United States have cause of thankfulness to the Giver of all good, that they have been enabled to place one at the head of their government who has the virtue and the courage to remove corrupt men, and restore our institutions to their pristine purity. As they learn in detail the conduct of the principal men who lately swayed the sceptre of authority they will bid the old soldier God-speed in the work of reform, regardless of the clamors raised by speculators and defrauders, and their accomplices and associates."

Dr. John D. Craig, the new Superintendent of the Patent office at Washington, it seems was formerly a citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio. The Western Teller thus speaks of him: "Whatever may be thought of this removal, the appointment is a very good one and we regret that so valuable a man as Dr. Craig should be removed from our city, yet if his present situation be a desirable one to himself, we must be gratified by his having obtained it."

A letter from Washington to the editor of the United States Gazette, says—"Commodore Creighton has been recalled from the command of the Brazilian Squadron, and Captain Cassin has been ordered out to take the command. It is charged against Captain Creighton that he has conducted himself towards his officers with too much rigor, having put some of his Lieutenants and Midshipmen in irons."

The President of the United States left Washington on Wednesday, the 8th inst. on a visit to Old Point Comfort, to visit the Fortress there, inspect the troops, &c. He was accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of War, Post Master General, Navy Commissioners, Maj. Gen. Macomb and others. He arrived at Fortress Monroe, on the 10th.

Gov. Owen left this city a few days ago on a visit to his plantation in Bladen county, and will not return until after the meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements to be held at Wilmington on the 21st instant. Raleigh Star.

Theatres closed in Paris.—All private Theatres in Paris have been recently closed, by an order of the Police; the reason assigned for this order is not unworthy of the attention of our Theatre gentry in this city.—The Police say it is "because they are injurious to industry and morality."

The Board of Aldermen, at Boston, refused permission to the Trustees of the Tremont Theatre to open the house on the evening of the Fourth of July—that day being Saturday.

The annexed (says the Philadelphia Aurora) is farther evidence of the rapidity with which science and the arts of civilization are extending themselves over this vast continent. A very little labour and expense would open a navigable communication between the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers, and an uninterrupted navigation would then exist entirely around the whole portion of the continent west and south of the Hudson.

J. P. Aradt, of Green Bay, Michigan, is building a steamboat to navigate Fox River. Should it succeed, says the Detroit Gazette, there will soon be another steamer on the Ouisconsin, where there are fewer obstructions. A canal might be easily made at Fort Winnebago, through the portage between the two rivers, and then there would be a continuous steam navigation from Buffalo to New-Orleans.

Wine and Silk.—The Newbern Sentinel states, that the citizens of that place and its vicinity are beginning to turn their attention to the cultivation of Grape Vines and the manufacture of Silk. In the Vineyard of Eli Smallwood, Esq. situated about a mile from town, there is a great and rich variety of almost all the foreign grapes, together with those which are indigenous to our own climate. So encouraging have been the experiments in the production of Silk at that place, that the intention of manufacturing it on an extensive scale, is entertained by many.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Corinthian, at New York, from London, the Courier and Enquirer has received English dates to the 1st June England.—Sir James Scarlett has been appointed His Majesty's Attorney General.

Mr. Brougham was offered the situation of Solicitor General, but declined it preferring to be appointed Master of the Rolls, to which he thinks he has a fair claim on the first vacancy. Mr. Sugden is to be made Solicitor General.

It is said that the Duke of Wellington will go to Venice as soon as the Parliament is prorogued.

It was expected that Parliament would be prorogued on the 10th June.

It is said there will be a falling off of the revenue for the current quarter, of 180,000.

The reigning Duke of Oldenburgh died suddenly on the 30th May.

The wife of a member of the Corps Diplomatique has eloped with a foreign prince, and fled to the Continent. Her husband had committed an assault on her, in consequence of her having ridden out with her paramour.

The Dublin Evening Post states, that there is very little doubt of the re-election of Mr. O'Connell. Of 300 ten pounds freeholders, nine-tenths had declared for that gentleman.

The cotton market wore a healthier appearance, and it is said that American descriptions were 1-4d higher.

Letters from Madras state, that Mr. Lushington, the Governor of Madras, had been shot by one of his body guards. He was still living at the last accounts.

Paris papers of May 28th, had been received in London. It is stated from Jassy, May 8, that all accounts from the theatre of war confirm the statements that very sanguinary actions had taken place at Silistria, and in the environs at Choumla, where the Turks have displayed unparalleled valour, and fought with a desperation bordering on frenzy.

Letters from the frontiers of Moldavia, of May, confirm the taking of Baldrick, a little fortress between Varna and Kavarna by the Turks, and do not contradict the capture of Sizobol by the troops of Hussein Pacha.

The European discipline adds much to their force. Dervizes appear at the head of the troops, and recite prayers and sing hymns, which the Turkish soldiers repeat while they animate each other; and when their fanaticism is thus excited, they rush to the combat like madmen, uttering dreadful cries. The number of Turkish troops increases daily, and is at least equal to that of the Russians.

The Times of the 30th of May, in alluding to the extension of the Russian blockade, says—

"We must repeat what we said yesterday, that it cannot be tolerated. A blockade of the Dardanelles, it is called! Why, it is a blockade of the whole of the ocean that was known to the ancients—to the Greeks, Romans Egyptians and Assyrians. It is impossible that such a blockade can be suffered. It must not, and as Englishmen, we assert it shall not be allowed."

Frontiers of Wallachia, April 27.—On the 13th about 500 Turks from Widdon made an attempt to proceed in boats to Kulefat, but were so ill-treated by the Russian cannon, that after the loss of 48 killed and some of their boats aground, they found themselves compelled to return to the fortress. In attempting this, one of their boats, which was overloaded with men, sunk in the midst of the Donau, and all on board perished. Scarcely half of the number who left Widdon on this unlucky expedition, lived to return.

Constantinople April 15.—The Sultan is about to remove his head quarters, with the standard of the Prophet, from Pramis Tschiflik to Haraburnu: Great numbers of troops have marched to that point, since the Seraskier in person took the fortifications under his inspection.

Since the 12th, several attacks have been made by the Turks upon Sizopolis, in which Hussein Pacha and his troops, have conducted themselves with great bravery, but without being able to overcome the powerful resistance of the Russians. Sizopolis, is on the coast of the Black Sea, about 100 miles from Constantinople.

Constantinople, April 29.—It is now positively said that the Russian Council of State, Anton V. Fonton is arrived at Shumla, for the purpose of entering into immediate communication with the Grand Vizier. One thing is certain, that despatches have been received from Shumla, since the arrival of which the Re-Is Effendi has been constantly occupied. Several Russian officers have within the last few days been set at liberty.

The six Catholic Peers admitted to the British House of Lords, divided on politics half went to the Ministerial benches, and half to the Opposition.—Lord Dornier, a Catholic Peer, has been abroad from his infancy: He has now returned, but cannot speak English! He is about to be married to a daughter of Sir Harry Tichborne.

Hon. E. C. Petre, a Roman Catholic, has been the first sworn into the Magistracy in England, under the late law.

Cows should always be treated with great gentleness, and soothed by mild usage, especially when young and ticklish, or when the udders are tender, in which case they ought to be fomented with warm water before milking and touched with gentleness; otherwise the cow will be in danger of forming bad habits, become stubborn and unruly, and retaining her milk ever after. A cow never gives down her milk pleasantly to the person she dreads or dislikes. Maine Farmer.

Fraud.—The Albany Daily Advertiser relates a most singular piece of roguery which was played off a few days since upon a man in that city. It appears one man gave another a note for a sum of money. The note was placed in a pocket book, and when some time after he examined it, it was found that the signature to the note was entirely invisible. The fraud consisted in writing the name with spittle, and throwing sand on it: the sand adhered until the spittle became dry, or it was rubbed off, when no traces of the signature were left.

From the National Intelligencer.

Anecdote for the Ladies.—The prison report, of Connecticut, among other things, contains a short exposition of the difficulties and vexation which the officers of the prison have to encounter in the government of the four female convicts under their care, and the Directors most ungenerally assert that these four make more trouble than the whole remaining ninety-three convicts of the other sex. But not content with this, they repeat a remark made to them, as they pretend, by the Superintendent of the Auburn State Prison. "I have (says he) under my care, about four hundred and fifty male prisoners, and nine females: and I could cheerfully undertake the case of an additional four hundred and fifty men, to be rid of the nine women."—What a brute!

A teamster engaged in sprinkling the streets of Rochester, being one day overtaken by a sudden shower, exclaimed, "It's just so always. A man can't do anything in Rochester without opposition."

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, July 18th.—Cotton 14 to 15 cents, corn 25 to 30, pork 3.50 to 4, butter 7 to 10, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 40 to 50, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1.12 to 1.25, homespun cloth 18 to 30, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 7 to 9.

Fayetteville, July 8.—Cotton 64 to 72, bacon 54 to 6, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 55, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 5, hard 7, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 84 to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 85 a 90, whiskey 24 to 28, U. S. bank notes 14 a 14 1/2 per cent. premium, Cape Fare ditto, 14 a 2.

Baltimore, July 10.—Flour 86 1/2 a 7 cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, Bacon 9 to 11.

Charleston, July 11.—Cotton 74 to 94 cents, flour 7 a 7 1/2, whiskey 26 a 27, bacon 6 to 7, hams 8 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 42 a 46, coffee 11 to 15, N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2 1/2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 14 a 15.

Camden, July 11.—Cotton 7 to 8, flour 48 to 5 out of the wagon, that from Camden mills 6 to 7, wheat 81, corn 60 to 62, oats 32, salt 75, whiskey 28 to 33, bacon 7 to 8.

Wilmington, July 8.—Cotton 74 to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 6.50 to 7.00, corn 60 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

New York, July 4.—Cotton 84 to 104, flour 6.87 to 7, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.37 to 1.50, oak tann'd sole leather 80 to 26, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 42 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 21 1/2 to 24, leaf tobacco 3 to 5, yellow beeswax 23 to 24, North Carolina bank bills 3 to 3 1/2 per cent. discount, South Carolina 1 to 1 1/2, Georgia 2 to 2 1/2, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Newbern, July 11.—Cotton 7.25 to 7.50, flour 6.50 to 6.75, wheat 1.00 a 91, bacon 5 to 6, salt 80 to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 a 45, whiskey 35.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 3.—Cotton 12 1/2, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.75 to 5.85, Kenhawa salt 30 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

Richmond, July 10.—Cotton 7 a 9, wheat 1.25, corn 45, bacon 7 to 7 1/2, brandy apple 42 a 45, whiskey 26 to 27.

Cheraw July 1.—Cotton, 7 to 8 1/2, bacon 64 to 8, corn 50, flour 4 to 4.50, whiskey 25 to 28, peach brandy 45 to 50, apple do. 40 to 45, leaf tobacco 3, coffee 15 to 18, salt 74 to 75, tallow 8, molasses 45, beef 3.

Petersburg, July 10.—Tobacco, \$3.50 a 11, flour 6.00 a 6 1-4, corn 2 a 2 1/2, cotton 7 a 9, bacon 6 a 7.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst. at Waugh Town, Stokes county, North Carolina, Mr. Harrison M. Waugh, formerly of Nicholas county, Kentucky, to Miss Mary Maria Waugh, daughter of James Waugh, Esq. of the former place.

DIED.

In this county, on the 13th inst. after a long and distressing illness, Miss Lavina Howard, daughter of the late Capt. John Howard, aged about 34 years.

At the Mansion Hotel, in this town, on Thursday night last, Mr. Samuel Morris, aged about 45 years. He arrived here sick, two days before, from South Carolina, where he had been for the purpose of collecting money, as Agent for John Morris, of Albemarle county, Virginia. Every attention, medical aid, &c. which his situation called for, was rendered him; but his disease (a fever) was so deeply rooted, that it baffled every effort to check its fatal course. The corpse was interred in the English graveyard, on Friday, attended by a respectable number of our citizens.

LANDS IN LINCOLN COUNTY.

FOR SALE.—Agreeably to the last will and testament of Abraham Eshard, dec'd, the undersigned, Executors to said will and testament, on Thursday the 27th day of August next, on the premises, will expose to public sale, several adjoining tracts of LAND, containing nearly 400 acres.

These lands are lying on the waters of Killian's Creek, a mile and a half S. E. of Gen. Graham's furnace, adjoining lands of Graham, Moody, Lowe, and Dinkin, and are equal in quality to any lands in the neighborhood.

Formerly there were in operation on the premises, a Saw and Grist Mill, and Cotton Machine; but at present only the grist-mill is in operation.

The seat is an excellent one for a kind of machinery, having a considerable fall and good water power.

On the premises is a good Apple Orchard; and also a considerable quantity of meadow land.

Conditions:—One and two years credit, approved security will be required, and title to pass at the payment of the purchase money.

JACOB FORNEY, ABRAHAM FORNEY, Surviving Executors.

Price adv. \$2,624. Lincoln co. July 16th, 1829. 681

THE Raleigh Register is requested to publish the above 4 weeks, and forward account to Executors.

82 NEGROES for sale.

ON Monday, the 3d day of August next, at the Mill of the late Alfred Means, dec'd, will be sold, the SLAVES belonging to the estate, 14 Mules, Horses, &c. The terms will be, in part, for notes negotiable in Bank, and part with bond and approved security, at six months. JAMES MARTIN, Junr. Executor. July 19th, 1829. 377

Ebenezer Academy.

This institution, under the superintendence of the subscriber, is now open for the reception of Students. A course of studies is here pursued preparatory to admission into the University of this State. In addition to this, instruction will be given in all the branches of an English Education. The healthy situation of this Academy, the good state of morals in the neighborhood, and the advantages of an enlightened Ministry, which the students can always enjoy, are objects worthy of the attention of those wishing to educate their sons. Board can be had in respectable families at one dollar per week. Tuition is proportionably low.

H. R. HALL. Bethany Church, Iredell county, N. C. July 7th, 1829. 276

MONEY WANTED.

A note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to call immediately and make payment. This notice will apply more particularly, to all those who do not live in the immediate neighborhood of Salisbury. ROBERT WYNNE. March 30th, 1829. 604

Strayed

FROM the subscriber's plantation in the Jersey Settlement, on Friday the 12th day of June last, a HORSE MULE, three years of age last spring; completely black, carries a high head, has long and remarkably erect ears for a mule, and a long tail; he is remarkable for jumping. He was seen near Salisbury on the 19th of June. Full compensation will be made to any person that will secure the said mule, so that I can get him again. W. R. HOLT. Lexington, July 1st, 1829. 676

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, on the 1st of July, 1829.

Michael Albright
John Albright
Lucinda Ames
Marcus A. Alsted
James B. Anderson
Martha A. Andrews
Mary Adams
Thomas Boyd
Thomas Barringer
Thomas Brown
Marcus F. Beard
Joshua Borer
Joshua Barber
Michael Baker
Wm. Barber 2
Allen Broughs
Charles Biles
Edmund Butt
Henry Baker
Richard Bradshaw
Henderson Benson
Johnathan Benson
Sarah Crump
Daniel Call
Lydia Cazort
Elizabeth Colter
Almond H. Cole
Mary Capie
Henry Christia
Henry Call
Maudie Clute
Ismael Coddle
Isaac Cowan
Wm. Cowan 2
James Carr
Ford Dyermett
Wm. C. Dukes
Thomas Davis
Clement B. Dickson
Joseph E. Dobbins
Eleanore Elliott
John Elliott
Gabriel S. Fisher
Jacob Fulwider
Jacob Fisher or Paul
Clute
Rebecca Garner
Jane Garrison
John Garven
John Gucan
Cathy Glover
Christopher Graham
John T. Gonet
Elizabeth Gheen
John Gibbins
Robert Hulen
John G. Hawkins
Thomas Holmes
Celia Hill
James Hackney
William Harris
John Hall, sen.
John Hughes 2
William Hall
James E. Hela 2
Bust Hartly
Samuel Huie
Moses Hall
John Hodge
Thomas Jones
James Jackson
3177

SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

Navy Beef and Pork for 1830.

Navy Commissioners' Office,
17th June, 1829.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until the first of September next, for the supply of 3000 bbls. Navy Beef, and 2400 bbls. Navy Pork, for the use of the United States' Naval Service, 1000 bbls. of Beef, and 800 bbls. of Pork, to be delivered at each of the United States' Navy Yards, Charleston, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Norfolk, Virginia; and the whole quantity must be delivered at each and every Navy Yard by the first of April, 1830. The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be of the best quality. The Beef must be packed from well-fatted cattle, weighing not less than 480 pounds in the quarter, or 800 pounds on the hoof, all the legs, head, and neck, and the neck of the animal, must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the carcass must be cut into pieces of ten pounds each as near as may be, so that 30 pieces will make a barrel of 200 pounds net weight Navy Beef.

The Pork must be corn fed and well-fatted, all the skulls, feet, and hind legs entire, must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the Hog must be cut into pieces of eight pounds each as near as may be, so that twenty-five pieces, not more than three of which shall be shoulders, will make a barrel of 200 pounds net weight of Navy Pork.

The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be perfectly salted in the first instance with, and afterwards packed with a sufficient quantity of Turke's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ubes Salt, and no other, to insure its preservation, with five ounces of pure Saltpetre in each and every barrel. The barrels in which the said Beef and Pork is to be packed must be made of ash, free from sap, with one iron hoop on each end, and otherwise fully and substantially hooped; and each barrel must be branded on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," with the contractor's name and the year when packed.

All the said Beef and Pork, on delivery at the respective Navy Yards must be subjected to the test and inspection of some sworn Inspector of the State within which it is to be delivered, who shall be selected by the Commandant of the Yard at the place of delivery, without any charge to the United States therefor; and, when inspected in said manner, the contractor must put the barrels in good shipping order; or the Beef and Pork will not be received.

Bidders are required to state their prices separately for the Beef and for the Pork, and if they offer to furnish at more than one Yard, then separately for each Yard. They are also required to give their names, their residence, and the names and residence of their sureties, minutely; and must transmit their bids sealed, and endorsed "Offer to furnish 'Navy Beef' or 'Navy Pork' for the year 1830."

The Commissioners of the Navy are at liberty to take the offers of a bidder for any one Yard, or in greater proportions, if such bids be the lowest.

Any bid not made in conformity to this advertisement, or not received within the limited time, will not be opened.

The parts of the animal to be excluded from the barrel will be particularly described in drawings which will form part of the contracts. Persons desiring information upon the subject with an intention to bid, may obtain it by seasonable application to the Board.

June 19

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord, N. Carolina, the 1st of July, 1829.

Sarah Bradshaw
John L. Beard
Hiram Brown
Josiah Bradshaw
John Raw
Joseph Barker
Newell Battle
Samuel Black
Messrs. Bissell and
Barber
Charles S. Black
James Bluster
Mary Blackwelder
Lewis B. Briminger 2
Joseph Crawford
Thomas Carter
George Crider
William J. Cowan
Daniel Cline
William Covington
Moses Curzine
Nancy Davis
Alanson Nash
James Norriss
Chancey Newton
Josiah Owen
Umphry Owen
Rafe Owen
Anna Park
Jeremiah Patrick
John Plaster
John Pool
Levina Roe
Maria A. Roehmer
John Reed
Samuel Henshaw
John Rudisel
John Rozaman
John Ratledge or
James Talcom
Daniel Reed
William Stoker
John Shaver
Wm. P. Stockdon
John Sampson
Mary E. Sloan
Jane Stickleather
Jacob Shuping
Edward Smart
Alexander Smith or
James Smith
John Short
James Smith
Thomas Smoot
Caleb Smoot
John Turner 2
Mary Todd
Catherine B. Troy
Peter Troutman
Richard Thompson
Daniel Webb, sen.
Robert Wood
A. C. Winders
Edmund P. White
George Wainner
Dr. James Wilson
Mary West or Elizabeth
Crider
Joseph Woods
Elijah Young
Philip Yost.
3177

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828. 09

ROWAN County, May Sessions, 1829: Thos. Gibbs and Martin Sener vs. John Sener; Original attachment: Samuel Silliman summoned as Garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; on motion of the plaintiffs, by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, and answer, plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against said defendant.
6177 JNO. GILES, CLK.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county: SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: Berry Steward vs. Harriet Steward; petition for divorce. In this case, Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Yackin and Carolina Journal successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness Saml. Henderson, Clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3m183 SAM'L. HENDERSON, c. m. s. c.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county: SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: Robert Bigham vs. Mary Bigham; petition for divorce. Ordered by court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness Saml. Henderson, Clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3m183 SAM'L. HENDERSON, c. m. s. c.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county: SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: Marion Tanner vs. John Tanner; petition for divorce. In this case, ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3m185 SAM'L. HENDERSON, c. m. s. c.

State of North Carolina, Davidson county: COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, May term, 1829. The Petition of John Murphy, Charles Murphy, a lunatic, who petitions by his next friend John Murphy, John Tomlinson and his wife Anna, Levin Gordon and his wife Betsy; vs. Stephen Murphy, John Ball and his wife Deborah, Charles Cillian and his wife Dulanar, Stephen Stuart and his wife Rebecca, and Joseph Murphy, who against said Stephen Stuart as surviving Executor of Daniel Murphy, dec'd and against said Stephen Stuart and Joseph Murphy as administrators of Hannah Murphy, dec'd: Petition for Distribution. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Stephen Murphy, John Ball and his wife Deborah, Charles Cillian and his wife Dulanar, live beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the said Stephen Murphy, John Ball and Deborah, his wife, Charles Cillian and Dulanar his wife, be, and appear before the justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 2d Monday in August next, and there to plead or answer to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, David Mock, clerk of our said court, at office, the 2nd Monday of May, 1829. 6178 D. MOCK, C. C. C.

Price of adv. 5c.

POETRY.

"I, who have known the righteous stream
Flowing through many a life before;
I have seen, and felt its gentle power."

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

Art thou a Christian? Though thy cot
Be small, and poverty thy lot,
Rejoice: thy labour bent to know
The ill of man, the cares of woe;
And to the faithful poor hath given
The rich inheritance of heaven.
Art thou a Christian doom'd to roam,
Far from thy friends and native home?
Look round of valley, hill and plain,
Cliffs crown'd with trees, and fields with grain:
View nature's charms, and busy man,
And tell me, midst the varied plan,
What hast thou mark'd or what survey'd,
That God, thy father, hath not made?
Then love his works, and love to trace
His semblance in a stranger's face;
Call each sweet spot a home to thee,
And every man God's family.
Art thou a Christian, mid the strife,
Of years mature, and busy life?
Be active: for thy race is short,
Thy bark is hastening to the port;
Be cheerful, holy angels bear
An antidote for all thy care;
And let no pang disturb a breast
Prepared for everlasting rest.

"WATCH YE."—Mark xiv. 38.
When Summer decks thy path with flowers,
And pleasures are sweetest;
When not a cloud above thee lowers,
And sunshine leads thy happy hours,
Thy happiest and thy truest,
O! watch thou then, lest pleasure's smile,
Thy spirit of its hope beguile.

When round the gathering storms are nigh,
And grief thy days hath shaded;
When earthly joys bloom but to die,
And tears suffuse thy weeping eye,
And hope's bright bow hath faded;
O! watch thou then, lest anxious care
Invade thy heart, and rankle there.

Through all life's scenes—through weal and woe,
Through days of mirth and sadness,
Where'er thy wandering footsteps go—
O! think how transient here below
Thy sorrow and thy gladness,
And watch thou always, lest thou stray
From Him who points thy heavenward way.

TO A SISTER.

There is a love that lights
The heart if not the eye,
Where no suspicion blights
Its holy sanctity—
A sister's love—the purest stream
On which the sun of life doth gleam.

It shines in infancy,
It beams in older time,
Unquenched by jealousy,
Through every age and clime.
The same in sickness as in health,
Alike in poverty and wealth.

Take then these flowers to twine,
Loved one, around thy brow;
Their fragrance is all thine,
And they're emblems of thee now,
And when they wither in their bloom,
Place them, sweet sister, on thy tomb.

WHAT I HATE.

I hate the mean and grovelling soul,
If he can boast of any,
Who lurks about, and of each bowl
Is sure to take a double toll,
But never pays a penny.

I hate to ride a pacing pad
That's often apt to blunder,
I hate to see a woman sad,
I hate much worse to see one mad,
And hear the home-made thunder.

I hate a midnight serenade
From cats a caterwauling;
I hate to see a cross old maid
Brood brooding children cross the head,
Setting a score a squalling.

I hate the tattler who goes round
Retailing lies and slander,
Some reputation deep to wound,
Where there is not the slightest ground;
Such actions raise my dander.

I hate the hypocrite—hate worse
A person void of feeling,
Who hugs you while he steals your purse,
Or if he fails, bestows a curse;
I hate this double dealing.

I hate a heart that's full of guile,
I hate a female traitor,
Who under love or friendship's smile,
Receives your confidence awhile,
And then betrays—I hate her.

MISCELLANY.

MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.
"I had a mother once like you,
Who o'er my pillow hung,
Kiss'd from my cheek the briny dew,
And taught my faltering tongue."
But then there came a fearful day,
I sought my mother's bed,
Till harsh hands tore me thence away,
And told me she was dead.

It was thirteen years since my mother's death, when after a long absence from my native village, I stood beside the sacred mound, beneath which I had seen her buried. Since that mournful period, great changes had come over me. My childish years had passed away, and with them my youthful character. The world was altered too—and as I stood at my mother's grave I could hardly realize I was the same thoughtless, happy creature, whose cheeks she had so often kissed in an excess of tenderness. But the varied events of thirteen years had not effaced the remembrance of that mother's smile. It seemed as if I had seen her yesterday—as if the blessed sound of her voice was in my ear. The gay dreams of my infancy and childhood were brought back so distinctly to mind, that had it not been for one bitter recollection, the tears I shed would have been gentle and refreshing. The circumstance may seem a trifling

one—but the thought of it now agitates my heart—and I relate it that those children who have parents to love them, may learn to value them as they ought.

My mother had been ill a long time, and I had become so much accustomed to her pale face and weak voice, that I was not frightened at them as children usually are. At first, it is true, I sobbed violently—when day after day I began to believe she would always be spared to me; but they told me she would die.

One day when I had lost my place in the class, and done my work wrong side outward, I came home discouraged; and fretful. I went into my mother's chamber. She was paler than usual, but she met me with the same affectionate smile that always welcomed my return. Alas! when I look back thro' the lapse of thirteen years, I think my heart must have been stone, not to have been melted by it. She requested me to go down stairs and bring her a glass of water—I pettishly asked why she did not call a domestic to do it. With a look of mild reproach, which I shall never forget if I live to be a hundred years old; she said, "And will not my daughter bring a glass of water to her poor sick mother?"

I went and brought her the water, but I did not do it kindly. Instead of smiling and kissing her, as I was wont to do, I sat the glass down very quick, and left the room. After playing a short time, I went to bed without bidding my mother "good night;" but when alone in my room, in darkness and silence, I remembered how pale she looked, and how her voice trembled when she said, "Will not my daughter bring a glass of water for her poor sick mother?" I could not sleep—I stole into her chamber, to ask forgiveness.—She had sunk into an easy slumber, and they told me I must not awaken her. I did not tell any one what troubled me, but stole back to my bed, resolved to rise early in the morning, and tell her how sorry I was for my conduct.

The sun was shining brightly when I awoke, and, hurrying on my clothes, I hastened to my mother's room. She was dead! she never spoke to me more—never smiled upon my head in blessing, it was so cold that it made me start. I bowed down by her side, and sobbed in the bitterness of my heart. I tho't then I wished I could die, and be buried with her; and, old as I now am, I would give worlds, were they mine to give, could my mother but have lived to tell me she forgave my childish ingratitude. But I cannot call her back, and when I stand by her grave, and whenever I think of her manifold kindness, the memory of that reproachful look she gave me, will bite like a serpent and sting like an adder.

HISTORY OF BEARDS.

Kington assures us, that the arrangement of the beard forms an essential part of the religion of the Tartars. He says farther, that these people branded the Persians with the name of infidels, and declared and waged a cruel war against them, solely because they did not wear their beards after the manner of the Tartars, although, in other respects, their faith was the same.

Before Alexander's time, the Greeks wore their beards; but this prince caused the Macedonians to be shaved, for fear their enemies should grapple them by the beard. The Romans did not begin to shave, until the year 454. At this period the first cutting of the beard was held sacred, and the hair thus taken off was sacrificed to some divinity. The first fourteen emperors all wore smooth chins; the emperor Adrian re-established the beard; but Constantine cut it off, and it was not again restored until the reign of Heraclius. The Goths and Franks wore mustachios only until the reign of Claudius, who ordered the French to let the beards grow. In olden times wisdom was considered to be possessed in proportion to the size of the beard, which was worn dressed and arranged in different forms. It is not so many ages ago that knowledge was deemed incompatible with a smooth chin. The Egyptians, in deep mourning, let their hair grow and cut off their beard. When the Franks fixed in Gaul, they found the people all bearded, the Romans having introduced this fashion. Then short coats and mustachios were the dress of the military, and long coats and long beards that of the learned, or such as could read and write, which latter

were all Romans. When Charlemagne was emperor, he adopted the Roman beard. Louis le Jeune brought smooth chins into fashion. Francis the First restored the beard. Henry the Fourth wore it of a middle size. Louis the Thirteenth wore it rounded at the sides; and terminating in a point. The fashion then was, that the hair should be worn long over the left shoulder, and cut short over the right, and the beard frequently cut in the shape of an artichoke. Leviticus, in the 19th chap. prohibits the Jews from shaving "ne radetis barbam:" in order to comply in some measure with this law, a few hairs are left upon the chin. With the modern Greeks, banishment and loss of beard were two punishments which the laws united. The young Greek was not permitted to wear a whole beard until he was thirty years of age: under this age mustachios alone were generally worn. Of the British monarchs, Stephen, John, the Henries, and Edwards, all wore beards.

"THE INFIDEL'S CREED."

1. "I believe that there is no God, but that matter is God and God is matter; and that it is no matter, whether there is any God or not.

2. "I believe that the world was not made; the world made itself; that it had no beginning; that it will last forever, world without end."

3. "I believe that man is a beast; that the soul is the body, and the body is the soul; and that after death there is neither soul nor body."

4. "I believe that there is no religion; that natural religion is the only true religion, and that all religion is unnatural."

5. "I believe not in Moses; I believe in the First Philosophy; I believe, not in the Evangelists; I believe in Chubb, Collins, Tolland, Tindal, Maudeville, Hobbes, Shaftsbury; I believe in Lord Bolingbroke," (Hume, Voltaire, Diderot, Boulenger, Volney, Tom Paine), "I believe not St. Paul."

6. "I believe not revelation; I believe tradition; I believe in the Talmud; I believe in the Koran; I believe not in the Bible; I believe in Socrates; I believe in Confucius; I believe in Sanchoiathion; I believe in Mahomed; I believe not in Jesus Christ."

7. "I believe in all un-belief!"

Picty in Females.—"Woman without religion is a solecism in morals, a deformity in social life. She resembles the dead oak, to which the verdant ivy still gives the appearance of freshness, as it twines its flexible branches around the withered stem. There is life, it is true; yet it is not in the main body of the tree, but in its extrinsic decorations. Woman may look attractive at a distance, as if all her characteristic requisites were in full vigor; but approach her nearly, and you see a redundancy of ornamental qualities, covering, like the unsubstantial ivy, the lifeless trunk, from which emanates no one substantial good, for the principle of life is wanting."

Mrs. Cary's Letters.

A Scene on the Ganges....One day, as I was walking on the banks of the Ganges, I saw a group of people sitting together and mumbling something to themselves. Near them I saw a corpse, wrapped in a white sheet, with its feet covered with water. A few moments after, a young man, I should think about twenty years of age, shouldered the corpse, and walked slowly to an elevated bank; he hurled it into the river, in the same manner you would a log of wood. He then plunged in after the body, and deprived it of the winding sheet, leaving the corpse to float down the tide in a state of nudity. When the youth reached the shore, I asked him who the young person was that he had thrown into the river? He replied with a kind of grin, "My wife!" I said, "You don't seem to be very sorry about her." He said, "No; it was God's pleasure." I asked him how old she was; and he said, "thirteen years old." I then inquired if she had any family? He replied; "Not now; she had one, a little girl, but that the Gunga had got the day before." I then asked him how long his wife had been dead, when he informed me that she died the moment before I came up. The father and mother of the unfortunate girl were both there, but seemed as indifferent as the rock on which they had perched themselves, to watch her progress down the rippling stream—the cold grave of millions.

Memories of John Shipp.